



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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No. 19,081 號一十八零千九萬一第 日七十二月六年未己 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 24TH, 1919. 四拜禮 號四廿月柒年捌國民華中 PRICE: \$5 PER MONTH.

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UNDERTAKEN.

TELEPHONE 1919. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

1.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

1.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS		No. 1 Through Express A.M.	No. 2 Through Express P.M.	No. 3 Local A.M.	No. 4 Local P.M.	No. 5 Through Express A.M.	No. 6 Through Express P.M.	No. 7 Local A.M.	No. 8 Local P.M.	No. 9 Through Express A.M.	No. 10 Through Express P.M.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep.	7.30		8.15		8.35		8.55		9.15	
SIK KONG	arr.	8.45		9.30		9.50		10.10		10.30	
SEUNG CHUN	dep.	9.30		10.15		10.35		10.55		11.15	
Shengchi	arr.		10.30		11.15		11.40		12.05		12.30
Yuenai	dep.		11.00		11.45		12.10		12.35		1.00
Tai Po Mats	arr.			11.30		12.05		12.30		1.05	
Yuenai	dep.		11.45		12.20		12.45		1.10		1.35
Shing	arr.			12.00		12.35		1.00		1.30	
Shing	dep.		12.15		12.50		1.05		1.30		1.55
Shing	arr.			12.30		1.00		1.25		1.50	
Shing	dep.		12.45		1.15		1.20		1.45		2.10
Shing	arr.			1.00		1.25		1.50		2.05	
Shing	dep.		1.15		1.40		1.55		2.10		2.35

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IMPERIAL EDUCATION. GREAT EMPIRE SCHEME.

3,000,000 MEN AT SCHOOL.

On the invitation of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff representatives of Universities and other higher educational institutions on June 12th met, representatives of the Dominions in conference at Australia House for the discussion of educational problems which have presented themselves to the Imperial Educational Committee of the War Office as the result of experience gained in the working of the educational schemes in the armies.

General Wilson, in opening the proceedings, welcomed all the outlanders of the Empire who were present, and remarked that nothing but a great war would have resulted in a soldier taking the chair at a meeting of educational experts. He had been a soldier for thirty years, and had always understood that soldiers were soldiers because they could not pass examinations or make money (laughter). The meeting represented the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Universities and educational establishments of the Empire, and they were met to try to solve some of the problems raised by the incident war, the world had never seen, and to try during the war to solve some of the problems of peace. The problems fell under three heads:—

1. They had to try to weave education into the life of the soldier.

2. To bring the profession of arms closer up to modern thought and modern science.

3. To hand back soldiers and sailors, to civil life not only as good soldiers, but as good citizens.

He put in a plea for the teaching of Geography. Under the heading of geography there was nothing that could not be taught. Another thing which appealed to him was the science of the British Empire. He had often been struck with the smallness of the outlook of Russians, Chinese, Turks, and Frenchmen. In many they tried to get a bigger outlook, but having let go the handle of the parish pump they fell into the horse pond. The story of the British Empire was a fair story. He was an Irishman, but if the English were wise they would continue to paint the salt water red, and fine every body who bathed two and sixpence for trespass. (Laughter and cheers.)

A GREAT INVENTION.

Mr. Fisher, who was very cordially received, said that he knew nothing of the art of war, but he knew that the great war was, in a sense never before equalled, a war of science. There had been marvelous developments of scientific discovery, but perhaps the most surprising invention of all was the invention of education in the Army, an invention hardly second in importance to the invention of firearms. For a long time past the Army in this country had been looked upon as a blind ally employment. He had been told by a large number of employers of labour that they were reluctant to employ the ex-soldier because his life in the Army had unfitted him for industrial life. But it was obvious that if an army chose to educate its men it had an unrivalled opportunity. The men were under discipline, they remained in the Army for a considerable time; they had a certain amount of spare time on their hands, and they were in the full vigour of youth. What better opportunity could an educator have? In the remarkable Order issued on May 12th last education was described not only as invaluable, but as an essential element in the making of a soldier. This educational movement marked a great development in the history of the armies of the British Empire, and the movement had not come from above. It was the result of a spontaneous movement arising from the men themselves. Canada started the Imperial University, the Australians and New Zealanders inaugurated their own education movements. There was the movement led by the Young Men's Christian Association in the British Army, which had now become organised upon a complete and far-reaching basis. Modern war made great demands upon the whole manhood of the nation. All the young men of a nation were taken out of civil life and placed under military discipline. Many of them felt they were wasting time, and to some extent they were. Men who had planned civil careers found that during the years of war their attitudes had changed, and that they were likely to be turned out into civil life with no equipment suited to their aptitudes and inclinations. The educational schemes which had been devised during the war were framed to meet these difficulties. He wished to acknowledge the great resource which had been shown by the officers of the Regular Army and their educational advisers in meeting the tremendous practical difficulties of carrying out an educational scheme in time of war.

He was much struck by hearing from Lord Gorell that at one time there were no fewer than 3,000,000 men under training. Never in history had an educational experiment been conducted on so large a scale. Consider the number of men in the universities. At Oxford some 3,000, at Cambridge another 3,000, at Manchester 1,000. The numbers were quite small. The world never before saw 3,000,000 men in the prime of life eager to learn, volunteers. It was true that as demobilisation advanced that there were still something like 500,000 men in France alone under education, and the same thing was going on in Egypt, Salonica, and Mesopotamia. The other day he happened to overhear a conversation between the mother of a soldier and two soldiers fresh from the Army at Cologne. The mother complained very bitterly that her son was being kept at Cologne after two years' service in the Army. The two men, who belonged to the artisan class, were conciliating her, and the form their conciliation took was this: "In Cologne your boy can be

trained to any trade. The education is admirable. He is not wasting his time. You will find that he will be able to earn a very much better wage when he comes back than before he went." That showed what some of the men thought of the educational experiment at Cologne. And it was not only the men of the British Army who were gaining by this experiment. He noticed, for instance, that the arrangements which had been made to permit the men of the Overseas forces to visit farms and factories in this country and to come into contact with the technical processes in the universities and technical schools had met with the greatest success.

PROMISING MOVEMENT.

The war was giving us a unique opportunity. All the youth of the Empire were mixed up for the first time. They could exchange ideas and derive advantages from visiting the educational institutions of this country. This great movement must not be allowed to fizzle out. There were indications that many of the great moral advantages gained by the period of sacrifice were being lost, but here they had a movement of incredible promise and fertility. He hoped the men of the Empire would make it one of their objects to maintain an interest in the educational unity of the Empire. The Empire must be held together by the force of ideas and aspirations inculcated and infused through education. An old Greek philosopher said that the unity of a State was founded on education. If the unity of a State, so the unity of an Empire. He would like to see equality of educational opportunity all through the Empire. (Cheers.) He would like every Englishman who went out to Australia, New Zealand, Canada, or South Africa, or, conversely, anyone from the Dominions who went to any other part of the Empire, to feel that wherever he set his foot he would have the best educational opportunities that the Empire could offer. He would like to see a greater interchange of students and teachers between parts of the Empire; arrangements by which the most promising students in one Empire might be able to obtain opportunities of development in those particular sides of learning or instruction in which their aptitudes could be most effectively cultivated. In this great Empire scheme, to which every part of the Empire had independently contributed, they had the germ of an all-Empire educational organisation. What form it might ultimately take it was not for him to say. The great point was that there should be lively will and determination on the part of those men in the Army who had been interested in the movement, to see that the movement did not waste itself. There had been no more promising movement in their time. They who were old educationists had learned a great deal from it. The schools for officers and non-commissioned officers at Oxford and Cambridge had demonstrated the truth of the proposition that when they got a number of intelligent men together who wanted to learn a thing they could acquire the requisite knowledge in an infinitely short space of time. They must not be discouraged by criticism that much of the education given in the armies was superficial and was afterwards forgotten. They were engaged upon a great undertaking, and the recognition of the fact by the Chief of the Staff that education was henceforward to be an essential part of Army training was one of those great steps forward which only the world-shattering war was calculated to produce. (Cheers.)

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Colonel H. M. Turry, president of the Khaki University of Canada and of the University of Alberta, spoke on "the functions of an Imperial Bureau." In 1910, he said, a University Bureau was formed, but the impression then, like on his mind was how little they knew of each other and how little they were willing to help one another. All that had gone. The Universities Bureau was started with a great Imperial idea, and that had been found to be a means of co-ordinating efforts among the universities. They should keep in mind that the universities overseas were as much British universities as the universities in the Homeland. (Cheers.) And he wished to suggest certain functions which a Universities Bureau should fulfil. In the first place, it should have definite knowledge of the men within the Empire who were capable of doing intellectual work. He lived 6,000 miles away, and the chief task of the life was to secure men good enough to deal with particular classes of educational and intellectual work. The bureau should have all the information he required. He knew the universities were very jealous about placing information about their men in any outsider's hands. That was a narrow view. The bureau should also supply information concerning appointments that were available for men. It should also have knowledge of the men who were coming forward who had not reached the teaching stage. Such a bureau might also have semi-social functions. British universities would, probably in the future take the place of German universities in attracting students from the outside world. Unless he was mistaken, Great Britain would be deluged with men from overseas seeking higher education. There was nothing a man coming from overseas had more difficulty in than getting adjusted to life in a new community. The Universities Bureau could perform the enormously important function of forming a point of contact for these men and for the British Empire as a whole.

He did not think the functions of the bureau could be efficiently carried out except by a full-time staff, giving full thought to its best development. It should possess such accurate knowledge as to make the information which it supplied worthy of attention. Representatives of each of the Dominions should be associated with it.

Sir D. MacAlister, vice-chancellor and principal of Glasgow University, said the British universities in 1912 decided that it was necessary to improvise some organisation to bring them together. The British universities were the most autonomous bodies in the history of the world. Every one of them did pretty well what it liked; everyone was jealous of its own traditions, and was desirous of preserving its own autonomy even from a benevolent Board of Education. That was a great advantage. Each university could develop on its own lines and make experiments. But the system had its disadvantages also. In France, from which he had just returned, absolutely the opposite condition prevailed. The universities there were organised to death, and they were not happy about it. Clearly something between the two extremes was desirable. The Universities Bureau, when founded, was to be managed by a committee; half the members of which were to be representatives of the overseas universities. It had hardly begun its work when the war occurred. The war had interfered with the work of the bureau, but it had awakened them to the need of closer co-operation. The German universities had very freely and prudently extended hospitality to students from overseas. At a conference called by the bureau it had brought home to the British that there was a patriotic claim upon them to provide for overseas students, and that there should be an almost uniform new degree for such research students. The diffusion of information with regard to the universities, personnel, and other matters, could be done by the bureau if only it had staff and resources. They hoped to attach to the bureau an interchange committee for the purpose of arrangements with other countries, but the bureau would remain British in constitution. American and other countries which desired to come into this committee would be welcomed, and it would have its independent chairman and functions. The bureau would also have to take into consideration the forthcoming report on the Indian universities. The responsibility rested upon this country to provide the Indian universities with more and better teachers.

Professor Ramsay Muir said that he had the others who had prepared the report on the Indian universities had come to the conclusion that they were in many ways in a most unhappy condition, and that it was necessary to have in this country a really strongly constituted bureau of information to which the universities of India should have recourse. The Indian universities should be kept in intimate touch with the work of universities in other quarters of the world. He considered it would require 200,000 a year of residence and the entrance examination to contribute the whole of that sum. To establish a commonwealth of ideas the Governments of the Empire should contribute towards the organisation of a great co-operative scheme.

Dr. Hill, secretary of the bureau, said that through the force of circumstances the bureau had so far been only a bureau of dreams, but he believed very firmly that, given a suitable home in London, and a suitable staff, it would be able to perform very valuable functions for the universities of the Empire.

INTERCHANGE OF STUDENTS.

In the afternoon the subjects for discussion were: Interchangeability of matriculation standards within the Empire, and the interchangeability of credit for work done by students transferring from one university to another within the Empire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Amery, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who presided at the afternoon session, said that the Secretary for the Colonies, Viscount Milner, had found it impossible to attend. The ideas in the subjects for their discussion were not in one sense new. They were really an attempt to revise within the borders of the British Commonwealth something of the medieval idea of interchange of studies. The travelling students passed from one part of Christendom to another, and the passing of teachers from one unit to another was essentially part of the fabric of Christendom. These students were freely admitted to the great universities, and the teachers enjoyed the privilege of having their degrees recognised all through Christendom. That was arranged by the convenient procedure of a Papal Bull. Nowadays the matter had to be dealt with by conference and discussion. As a matter of fact some progress had already been made. The Rhodes scholarships marked the beginning of a new phase in university education. They had brought further developments in its train. Many of the Dominions were giving scholarships to their officers and men at the British universities, and the Board of Education had included amongst those who were privileged to receive its educational grants men from any part of the Empire who had served in the British Forces, paid by the Government of this country. It had been left to the watchfulness of Mr. Fisher to decide that the grants for study given to ex-service men should not be limited to the confines of the United Kingdom, and that men who had any good reason who would benefit by study at Overseas universities got the same grant as if they took the narrow conception of universities as merely places for acquiring certain learning, the advantages were obvious. There would always be a good many students who would benefit by going to a university in some other part of the Empire. But there was a wider view. The universities had each developed its own character and atmosphere. Its own outlook upon national and Imperial life. The imbibing of that atmosphere, and the gaining of that outlook were of immense value to citizens of the country in which the university was situated. It was of even greater value to the students who came from other parts of the Empire. It brought a new outlook and a wider angle of vision. It was above all valuable to those who wished to devote themselves to public affairs.

Captain Professor E. R. Holmes, chairman of the Australian Universities Committee and member of the Imperial

Education Committee, said the universities of the United Kingdom had been seriously overworked with their own students since the armistice, and at the same time they had been called upon to provide places for American soldiers. They had, nevertheless, absorbed 1,000 soldier students from the Dominions. The United Kingdom was too little provided with universities even for its own inhabitants. There were eighteen universities in the United Kingdom, and twenty-nine in the rest of the Empire. The Empire needed a greater supply of university teaching in its centre, the United Kingdom. They needed interchangeability of credit for work done by students transferring from one university to another within the Empire. The student coming from overseas should be able to take his degree in the same time as that in which he would have taken it had he remained at his original university. At present the Dominion student was "loaded," and could not obtain the full credit for the work he had done; or he did not secure the full advantages which the British universities could confer. He believed this could be secured without any lowering of the standard of education within the British universities.

Dr. E. C. Pearce, master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, sympathised with the ideas which Captain Holmes had put forward, but there were difficulties. Cambridge was not primarily a place of learning or examination. It was a place where one lived for three years. (Laughter.) For those who had been through the mill that had great value. It was not the amount of instruction extracted from lecturers or reading, but the amount of education one got there from the people with whom one mixed. At Cambridge he did not think they would ever let a person off with less than two years' residence.

Dr. A. L. Smith, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, was unable to be present, but he sent a letter giving his views on the subject. He pointed out that the exchange of teachers and students was already taking place. Students from approved universities in the Dominions could take their degree in two years instead of three, the Dominion studies exceeding their own year. Many students had not yet been sent to the Dominions, but as post-graduate work developed it would be easier to recommend. A man who had taken honours at home might well benefit by studying business methods in Canada, Australia, or South Africa.

What was wanted was a sort of Rhodes Foundation to provide the funds. The essence of Oxford University was the residential qualification, and he did not think it would be fair to give the Oxford degree to a student from another university after only one year's residence.

Dr. Walker (Oxford University) pointed out that students from Dominion universities already had considerable privileges at Oxford by being excused one year of residence and the entrance examination. A year ago a further step was taken, when the new degree of Doctor of Philosophy was instituted, and the new course of advanced studies, to which graduates from approved universities in the Dominions would be eligible without an entrance examination. A further advance was also contemplated. Oxford did not discriminate against students from the Dominions. It put them exactly on the same footing as students from other universities in the United Kingdom. It was for universities to determine what conditions of entry should be imposed on its students, and it was desirable in the interests of education generally that each university should have a right. If they were to impose a uniform system for all universities, they would be doing a very poor service to education.

AMERICA'S WEAK SPOT.

Dr. Parkin, organising secretary, Rhodes Scholarship Trust, mentioned that the Rhodes examination of the University of Oxford had been applied to students from the United States, and out of 2,000 candidates more than half failed to pass. This had pointed out the weak spot in American education—the unsoundness of the training in the secondary schools. He sympathised with the view that every facility possible should be provided for the interchange of students, but it was impossible to expect any student to reach honours standard after only one year at Oxford. General Smuts, who was a graduate of Cambridge University, insisted upon South African students exhausting the resources of their own country as far as possible before coming to this country to take advantage of English higher university work. Rhodes students had never failed to receive from Oxford University the greatest possible consideration, but every Rhodes scholar felt that he required two or even three years, and in some cases they would have preferred four years, to get full benefit from the Oxford teaching. While a good deal could be done to co-ordinate the matriculation examinations, different universities had different ideals, and a great university had a right to insist that the people who came to it should be educated on the lines that the university professed, and had a right to demand something different from mere general ability to deal with questions. Sir Gregory Foster, Provost, University College, London, suggested that the whole stress should be put on the interchangeability of graduates. The number of undergraduates who exchanged should be very small. He proposed that a student coming to a new university, after two years at his mother university, should be given a course to complete his studies, and after satisfying the examiners should, at the end of three years, be given the degree of his mother university. Mr. Keith, University of Edinburgh, mentioned that students who had spent two years in arts at any Scottish university would be accepted by any other Scottish university, and granted a degree at the end of one year. In the case of a student from England or the Dominions, two years must be spent at a Scottish university before a degree would be granted. Any suggestion by the Dominions for an alteration of this policy would be carefully considered. Sir D. MacAlister did not think the interchange of students was so desirable as was supposed. If they were taken away from their native country for three years at the most plastic time of their lives, they lost touch with their own country. The interchange of graduates was the thing to be aimed at.

The conference adjourned until to-day.

SOARING SUGAR.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRESENT POSITION.

An unprecedented rise in the price of both refined and raw sugar sold in Hong Kong, and the extreme difficulty being experienced by householders in laying in stocks of refined sugar, prompted enquiry as to the state of the market from Mr. B. Brooke, of Messrs. Potters & Co., the largest dealers in raw sugar in the Colony.

Mr. Brooke informed our representative that, although the price of sugar purchased in Java, just before the Armistice, was as low as 3 guineas (approximately \$2.50) a picul, it had been steadily rising owing to the heavy demand for the European markets till it had come to be considered that the level of the local market was between \$12 and \$11 per picul. Between the end of June and July 11th, however, there was a jump in the local market, the price of raw sugar being at one time \$25.00 per picul.

Asking to what he attributed the sudden rise, Mr. Brooke replied that the chief reason was local speculative buying by the Chinese and the Japanese, especially by the latter who, for reasons of their own, purchased enormous stocks, so that there was a real scarcity.

Refined sugar sold locally, Mr. Brooke said, always remained at between \$2 and \$3 more than the price of raw sugar, but so sharp was the rise on or about July 11th, that it was actually possible to purchase sugar refined by the Chinese Sugar Refinery and the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery at \$2 less than the price at which raw sugar could be purchased.

To-day the price of raw sugar has recovered somewhat, and it now stands at about \$20 per picul. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that the Japanese have stopped buying in stocks. As for refined sugar, it is difficult to purchase stocks even at present prices. The local price is \$22 odd a picul, and the refiners will not quote owing to the uncertainty of the market.

Most of the sugar which comes to this Colony is from Java, and shipments are arriving regularly. There has been a rise in the price in Java owing to a very strong demand in Europe, but the local advance has not been in the same proportion. For instance, when the price in Java was 40 guilders (\$20) the local price was \$25.00, though the cost of getting a picul of sugar here is only \$1. In answer to the enquiry as to how long the price was likely to keep at its present height, Mr. Brooke said he would rather not venture an opinion. It was solely a matter of supply and demand. The position was exactly the same as in the rice market. Speculative buying caused the shortage and as soon as the present unusual demand—mostly by Japanese—ceases the price will drop.

EPIDEMIC OF STABBING.
SEVERAL CASES REPORTED.

An epidemic of stabbing appears to be sweeping over the Chinese inhabitants of the Colony, for during the last two days some twelve cases have been reported to the police. The latest incidents are as follows:

A maid servant, of 29 Wing Kat Street, complained to the Police that at about 9 p.m. on July 22nd a Chinese man, unknown to her, came to the house and invited her mistress to accompany him to see a friend who had come down from Canton. Believing the man, the mistress, accompanied him to a house in Chin Leung Street where they were met on the staircase by another man, who immediately seized hold of her and robbed her of \$5 and a pair of gold bangles. When she attempted to cry out one of the men stabbed her in the abdomen with a dagger, inflicting a serious wound. The men then disappeared. Complainant informed the Police, and they removed the injured woman to the Government Civil Hospital.

A Chinese street-coolie has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from a cut wound in the neck, alleged to have been inflicted by another coolie, not in custody.

A Chinese visitor to Hongkong, during the Peace Celebrations has reported to the Police that while he was walking along Reclamation Street, on the evening of July 22nd, he was surrounded by six men, who stole a pocket-book from him, containing \$9. When he resisted one of the men stabbed him in the back, necessitating his removal to hospital.

A married woman, aged 23 years, has been sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital, suffering from two slight wounds on the arm, inflicted by her husband with a knife. The husband has absconded.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with causing grievous bodily harm to another Chinese. Sergeant Moore stated that the complainant was stabbed during a fight between two gangs of ash-coolies.

Mr. E. L. Agnew, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a remand. This was granted, bail being fixed at \$200.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with wounding and cutting another Chinese.

Defendant, who is believed to be insane, was living with the injured man at West Point. While the injured man was asleep on Tuesday night, defendant attacked him, inflicting rather serious injuries. The Police arrested the assailant and dispatched the injured man to hospital. Mr. Lindell remanded the case.

IMPRESSIONS OF HOME.

[BY A FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENT.]

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

LONDON, June 11th.

At the time of writing, the labour movement in France threatens a general strike on a scale which is unique in the history of a social revolution. All the countries which participated in the war have had their labour difficulties to contend with, and in no country are we ever likely to hear the last of them. A social revolution has set in all the world over, and it is simply a question as to whether it is to develop smoothly and peacefully or through convulsions and economic catastrophe to an end that no man can foresee. It begins everywhere with the demand for higher wages and shorter hours of labour. This means that the higher cost of living, which the great war has everywhere entailed, becomes permanent, and this in itself will become a constant cause of discontent.

At the moment, the United Kingdom is singularly free of strikes, but labour unrest is here all the same. Wise statesmanship and timely recognition of the fact that the demands of labour will have to be sympathetically considered and met to the fullest possible extent have served, however, to check the activity of strike leaders for the present. A week ago a great strike of Police throughout the country was threatened, but, happily, it did not take place. The Government announced the fact that a Committee, which had been considering the grievances of the Police, had recommended a substantial increase of pay, and this announcement was accompanied by a firm intimation that all policemen going on strike would thereby disown themselves from the Force and forfeit all claims to pension. The Government refused to recognise the Police Union, and has intimated that when other arrangements, now in contemplation, for communicating the grievances of members of the Force are brought into operation, no member of the Force will be allowed to belong to a union of the character of the present Police Union.

The latest development in the British Labour World is a union of insurance officials, which looks forward to a possible federation of brainworkers on trade union lines. The Chairman of the first conference of the Guild of Insurance Officials expressed the hope that officials in banks, shipping and insurance offices, and kindred organisations would weld themselves into one great movement with the object of "keeping their footing in the economic life of the country." The business of the first conference of the Guild of Insurance Officials, however, was confined to passing a resolution in favour of a minimum wage and the fair treatment of men returning from the front.

This reference to the men returning from the war reminds me of an important little statement which has just been made by the Minister of Labour in connection with the decision of the Government to extend the period of the unemployment donation to discharged ex-Service men, and to mobile members of the women's corps attached to the fighting services. It practically concerns 400,000 ex-Service men who have not been re-absorbed into industry. Sir Robert Horne stated that these 400,000 ex-Service men are 10 per cent. of the total number of discharged soldiers and sailors. That is to say, 81 per cent. have found employment and are back again in the ranks of industry. This, as the *Daily Telegraph* rightly observes, is no mean achievement, and it shows that the employing classes have honourably kept their word. Of the 10 per cent. who are not yet in employment, it is pointed out that a considerable proportion of them are suffering from disabilities—some serious, others not so serious, but placing them at a marked disadvantage with rival applicants for work. This is a special problem of its own, and the Government are arranging that "a certain proportion of partially disabled men shall be provided with employment in each trade." On the whole, there is reason to be well satisfied with the progress which has been made in the United Kingdom with the enormous task of getting back to peace conditions the army.

The Derby is a national institution that interests the average man in the Colonies nearly as much as it interests the average man at home. It is not the Quintessence Sweep on the Derby, for instance, one of the biggest things of its kind in the Empire. This year's Derby was generally described in the papers as "The Victory Derby." The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family were there to witness the race, and the attendance of the public was something like a record. Yet the racing experts, for weeks before, had made up their minds that there was only one horse which would count in the race for the Blue Riband of the Turf. That was "Sir Alce Black," the "Panther," winner of the Two Thousand Guineas. His success was regarded as a more assured when, on the day before the race, Major Astor's horse "Lord Basil" had to be scratched owing to an injury to one of his legs. But to the intense dismay of his crowd of backers, "The Panther" came home nearly last in a field of thirteen. On coming out "The Panther" got a fright. Presumably the great crowd and the strangeness of his surroundings seriously disturbed his equanimity before the raising of the tape. He got away badly, and never in the course of the race looked like winning. The victory of Lord Glanely's "Grand Parade" was as great a surprise as the failure of "The Panther." Lord Glanely ran two horses, "Grand Parade," some weeks before the event, had been strongly backed by his owner and trainer for the Derby, but as the events drew nearer confidence in him was lost, and the hopes of the stable were transferred to "Dominion," which had recently won the New Market Stakes. The stable jockey, A. Smith, rode "Dominion" while Templeton was given "Grand Parade," which started at 7 to 1. The success of "Grand Parade" left the crowd almost voiceless. They were too staggered to cheer. Only once has the Derby (at

Epsom) been run in faster time. "Lord Basil" beat it by 2-3 of a second.

Somebody in Tattersall's ring sought to impart consolation by chalking up on a board "The winner of the St. Leger, 1914, will be 'The Panther.'" There are others, however, who are inclined to think it may be "Buchan." Major Astor's horse, which very narrowly missed winning both the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby. But, after the inglorious defeat of the sheet of the racing prophets in the Derby, and the scarcely less sensational defeat of "Roseway" by "Bayuda," an outsider in the Derby, the temptation will not be great to consider the race won before it is run.

Among the holiday attractions at White-midlandswill have had an air race at Hendon Aerodrome. Also, passenger flights in aeroplanes at fares from a guinea upwards. When Hawker, after his return from his Atlantic experience, went to Hendon, a young North Country lady paid as much as sixty guineas for the privilege of being the first to make a short flight with him. Long before this letter reaches Hongkong we shall see a revival of the Aerial Derby, or air-race around London, for prizes valued at over £1,000. The 1911 course covered a distance of approximately 93 miles, with six turning points. This course is to be retained in the coming year, but, owing to the improvements in the speed of aircraft during the war period, the course now to cover a double circuit, making the distance approximately 180 miles. It is expected that the speed of this year's winner will be at least 150 miles an hour.

It may be of interest to add that sea-plane and flying boat flights between England and Holland, as well as between England and France or Belgium, are becoming relatively common. A few days ago Dutch seaplanes made the flight for the first time to British shores. They arrived at Felixstowe for the purpose of taking back to Holland two medical officers who had been visiting this country to investigate the British system of medical examination of pilots. As the Dutch seaplanes were not equipped with wireless a British flying boat escorted them back as far as Scheveningen. Both the out and return journeys occupied one hour and fifty-five minutes, and throughout the whole trip the British flying-boat was in wireless communication with its base at Felixstowe.

A GARDEN CITY BY THE THAMES.

A scheme which will mark one of the most advanced and courageous steps in municipal housing is about to be undertaken by the Hammermith Borough Council. The plan agreed upon involves the reconstruction of practically the whole riverside front from Fulham to Chiswick, and the reclamation of a large area of crowded area from slum conditions to those of a communal "model" town. An esplanade is to be constructed for a length of nearly a mile along the Thames side, starting from Hammermith Bridge. Funds for carrying out the scheme are at present at the stage of negotiation. The land affected is, in the main, privately owned, some of it belonging to certain of the City companies, who have readily met the borough authorities in furthering the scheme. It is being suggested to the Government that the riverside undertaking will form a very large work for the absorption of unemployed labour, towards which the Local Government Board might reasonably be invited to subscribe at least the difference between the present cost of labour and materials and that existing before the war.

R.A.M.C. WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

The following subscriptions to the R.A.M.C. War Memorial Fund have been received up-to-date:

Previously acknowledged \$1,275.00
Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb... \$100
O.B.E. ... \$100
H. C. Sandford ... 100
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr ... 100
H. B. L. Dowbiggin ... 100
Capt. S. A. Bury, R.A.M.C. ... 10
Professor H. G. Earle ... 10
Mr. N. Macleod, Shanghai ... 254.10
R. S. F. Macleod, Shanghai ... 50.30.0

Ho Kom Tong ... \$100
Wong Kam Fok ... 100
Chow Shou Son ... 50
Ho Wing ... 25
Ho See Tuen ... 25
Ho Leung ... 25
Ho Ki ... 25
Chiu Chiu Sam ... 20
Lu Shiu Cheuk ... 10
Leung Siu Tong ... 10
Kwan Ki Sang ... 10
Lu Sau Kwan ... 10
Sze Yue Man ... 10
Ho Lu ... 10
M. K. Lo ... 10
Tse Ka Po ... 10
Tsang Ju Ting ... 10
Li Yung Chi ... 10
Chan Fu Chong ... 10
Lu Po Sang ... 10
Wong Lu Tung ... 10
Li Chuk Nam ... 10
Lau Hon Ping ... 15

Subs. to date from Singapore:
G. H. Brangwin ... \$ 5.50
A. Macgowan ... 5.50
J. Robinson ... 5.50
J. M. Moorhead ... 5.50
G. D. Pitzipios ... 5.50
J. M. Forbes ... 3.30
H. Griffin ... 3.30
G. Thornton ... 3.30
V. A. Maund ... 3.30
G. Duncan Whyte ... 2.00
J. H. E. Hance ... 2.00
B. D. Tisdall ... 2.00
J. A. Bloomfield ... 2.00
M. E. Summers ... 2.00
J. C. Smith ... 1.00
H. F. Wallace ... 1.00
A. R. Pollack ... 1.00
C. H. Wood ... 1.00
J. S. Enright ... 1.00
Anonymous ... 15
F. E. Lytle ... 10
S. E. McGrath ... 10
A. Miller ... 5
A. Darlington ... 5
Wm. Paton ... 3

CANTON NEWS.

July 23rd.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

It is stated that new candidates for the Civil Governorship are being daily recommended to the Administrative Directors of the Military Government.

Chan Lim-pak, the comrade of the Shanghai Bank in Shamen, who has been strongly recommended for the post, has, it is rumoured, gone to Hongkong in order to avoid being appointed.

Lung Kin-chang, the ex-Governor of the Kweichow, who is largely supported, is expected to be successful, as he has had a deal of political experience, and his appointment will be favoured by the Peking Government and the authorities.

The Kwangsi leaders, on the other hand, have decided that the appointment must receive their sanction, otherwise they intend taking measures to secure their ends. The question is far from settled.

In connection with the rumour that Tong Kai-yew, Tschun of Yunnan, has threatened to attack Kwangsi (in view of General Luk Wing-tin's desire to conclude a separate peace with the Peking Government), it is reported that Tong has really sent a large army with two artillery regiments to the Kwangsi borders. General Luk is busy engaged in military affairs in Kwangsi, the object of which is kept secret.

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

The Peking Cabinet has decided to appoint Chin Nan-fun, chief of the Northern-peace delegates to the Shanghai Conference, and orders have been given to the other envoys to return to Shanghai as soon as possible. The demands of the Southerners, which were rejected by the Peking Government, are to be revived.

A FIREMAN'S DERELICTION.

PUNISHED BY THE MARINE MAGISTRATE.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., Thomas McGill, fireman of the s.s. *War Sepoy*, was charged, in the instance of Lieut. Mudie, of the Royal Naval Yard, with having wilfully and negligently remained in the Colony after the departure of his steamer, on or about July 12th. Lieut. Mudie, Naval Transport Officer, said the master of the *War Sepoy* had reported that the defendant had deserted. The Master had had trouble of a similar sort with one or two of his hands. The defendant, who pleaded guilty, said he had no intention of leaving the ship. He was given permission to go ashore on Friday night, July 11th. He spent the night at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and, knowing the steamer was sailing in the morning, asked the "boy" to wake him at 6 a.m. Instead, the "boy" woke him at 8 a.m., by which time the steamer had left.

Capt. Taylor read a letter from the Captain of the *War Sepoy* saying that the defendant had absented himself from the steamer without leave several times while the steamer was in port. The defendant admitted that he had been absent without leave on two occasions. Capt. Taylor said that had it not been for this admission he would have dealt with the defendant leniently. He fined the defendant two days' pay and sentenced him to four weeks' hard labour.

COURTESY TO THE PRESS.

"Topicist," of the *Singapore Free Press*, says he noted with a sad regret that a local contemporary appeared annoyed because at the Chamber of Commerce dinner the Press representatives were not allowed to feed out of the same trough as the members of the Chamber. But surely the protesters must admit that the horrid habit of all pressmen of wrapping up the unconsumed portion of their meal in a newspaper and pocketing it for future consumption, combined with the equally unpleasant practices of using the knife for the pens and absorbing the soup with unbecoming gusto, precluded their being placed alongside gentlemen who have, from their youth up, moved in the better circles of society. These protests are unmanly. No one expects a pressman to be a respectable companion at a dinner table, and it ought to have been quite sufficient reward for those who were invited, as such, to be allowed to sit in the same room. In the dear dead days beyond recall "Topicist" remembers attending a country house where at which the local chieftain, after he had told the newspaper men what they were to say about him, added magnanimously "You'll find some beer over in that tent. I don't know if it's bad or not." In all these things does the real instinct of the gentleman inevitably betray itself.

SINGAPORE'S DILATORINESS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese woman was produced for the third time by Inspector Watt, on behalf of the Singapore authorities, who are applying for her extradition on a charge of absconding with stolen jewellery.

Inspector Watt asked for a further remand, as the extradition-papers had not arrived from Singapore.

Mr. Lindell, Singapore, seems to be very dilatory in sending things. In the last case the authorities there took over a month to send the papers.

Inspector Watt: In the present case it is only three weeks.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case.

A DANISHEE PICK-POCKET.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with snatching a purse, containing \$9, from another Chinese.

Inspector Kent stated that complainant was walking along Spring Garden Lane with his son when he was jostled by two men, one of whom snatched the purse and passed it to his confederate. The purse was never found.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and also admitted that he had been banished for theft. Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENTS' FURNISHERS.

SHIRTS

HENDON SOISETTE SHIRT

Plain white SOISETTE, open front double cuffs, very cool and easy fitting. \$3.50

COTELLA TENNIS SHIRT

Fine Matte with open round collar, band cuffs, recommended for all sports and games. \$4.50

AERTEX DAY SHIRT

Medium open mesh delightfully cool and hard wearing perfect fitting and practically unshrinkable. \$4.50



WINDSOR COLOURED TUNIC SHIRT

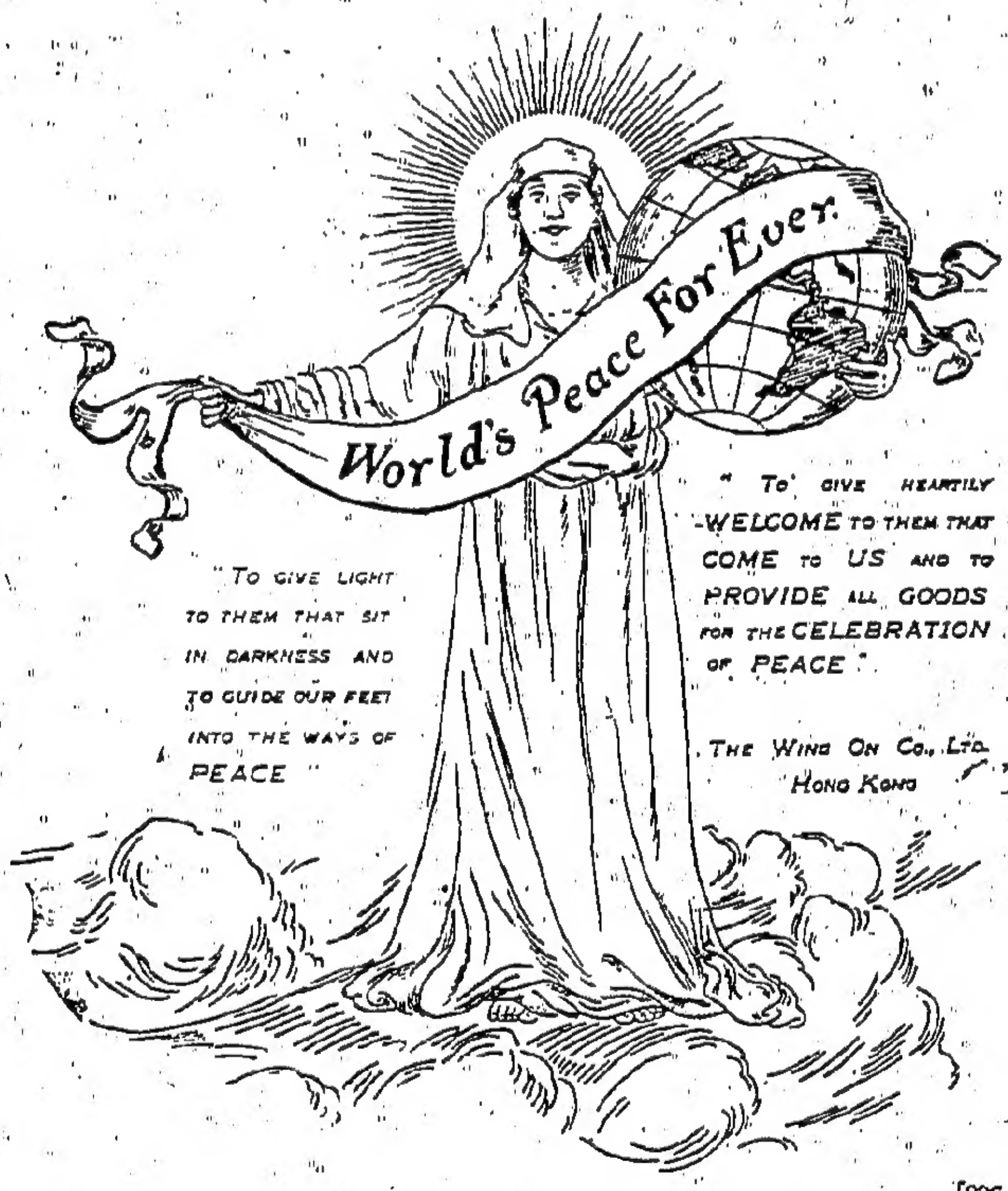
English Cambric is without a doubt the most reliable Texture for use in the EAST. Smart neat stripes in colours of light and dark grey, helio, black and blue. Soft and stiff cuffs. \$3.50

RANDOLF NEGLIGE SHIRT

White longcloth with semi-starched double cuffs. \$4.50

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Extra fine matte with assorted width stripes. \$4.25 & \$4.75



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INSPECTION INVITED.

GENERAL SMUTS' SURVEY OF THE SITUATION:

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR EGYPT AND INDIA ADVOCATED

POLITICAL SENSATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILWAYMEN'S AND MINERS' STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

GRAND VICTORY CELEBRATIONS AT HOME.

NEW CABLE TO THE EAST.

LATEST CABLES.

THROUGH RUSSIA'S MEDIUM.

GEN. SMUTS' VALEDICTION. A PLEA FOR MODERATION.

London, July 17th.

In the course of a valedictory statement, on the eve of returning to South Africa, General Smuts expressed his warmest thanks to the British people, who during the last two and a half years, had not hesitated to honour and trust one who was their former enemy.

He argued that he was himself an example for realising the necessity to practice moderation in the expression of our feelings towards those who, yesterday, were our bitterest enemies. He declared that his protest (made in June) evoked a vast amount of correspondence, showing widespread agreement with his views.

RUSSIA'S AWFUL CONDITION.

After having shown that the great ideals of Progress had won through against the attacks of Scientific Materialism, General Smuts proceeded to plead for reconciliation. He described the present condition of Europe as the most awful spectacle in history, a convulsion of the deepest emotion.

THE GREATEST MISSION-FIELD.

Europe would be the greatest mission-field for peace work, in which Britons and Americans could spend their energies during this generation.

A LESSON FOR A STABLE GERMANY.

A stable Europe was impossible without a stable Germany. Therefore, the appointment of Germany was of cardinal importance. He was of opinion that the present German Republic deserved British encouragement and support. It had done unexpectedly well, preventing both anarchy and military reaction.

"WHERE THE GREAT ISSUE WILL BE DECIDED."

It stood in the breach for months, fighting the battle of European Order against the forces of anarchy. The great issue would, probably, be decided in Germany for good and all.

RUSSIA.

He advocated leaving Russia to work out her own salvation, the removal of the alien forces, the adoption of an all-round neutrality, benevolence, and impartiality.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR EGYPT AND INDIA.

After having referred to the successful launching of the Dominions on their great career, which would ever rank as one of the greatest achievements of British political genius, he advocated an undelayed realisation of the principles of freedom and self-government for India and Egypt, which were essential for the Empire's existence.

Obviously, the Dominion solution would not apply, but he admitted suggestions for replacing bureaucratic domination.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

The pressing constitutional problem was that of the Irish. He dwelt on its effects on the Empire and in America, and called attention to the situations that had arisen, and said there was urgent need of a settlement.

A BROADER AND KINDER SPIRIT.

Finally, he reviewed the domestic situation, and pleaded for a new, broader and kinder spirit, which should emerge as a result of the recent war.

HOME PEACE CELEBRATIONS

"VICTORY" MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

London, July 17th.

The programme of the great "Victory" march through London on July 19th—on the occasion of the Peace Celebrations—has now been completed.

The adoption of the alphabetical order for the Allied contingents will result in the Americans leading the procession—a composite regiment of 3,400 under the leadership of General Pershing—along an unequal route starting from Hyde Park, and chiefly proceeding on the south side of the Thames.

After the Belgian contingent, the French, 1,000 strong, will follow, and then will come a rather smaller body of Italians. All the contingents will be led by Generals. They will follow detachments of Japanese and of several other Allies.

Representatives of the British Empire forces will march behind the Allied contingents.

THE "VICTORY" MARCH.

It is announced that 5,000 officers and men of all arms have been chosen to represent British and Dominion forces in the "Victory" march to take place on the 19th inst. They include squadrons of all cavalry regiments, various sections of artillery, signallers, Royal Engineers, and infantry will be represented by composite battalions, comprising officers and men selected from English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh regiments.

BRITISH LABOUR.

NORTH-EASTERN TOWNS ALREADY AFFECTED.

London, July 17th.

North-Eastern towns are already suffering from a shortage of supplies.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER RAILWAY STRIKE.

London, July 17th.

Nearly all the trains on the North-Eastern Railway have been stopped owing to a strike of railwaymen for the relaxation of the eye test for drivers.

The National Union of Railwaymen has instructed the North-Eastern members to remain at work pending negotiations.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY AT A STANDSTILL.

London, July 17th.

The North-Eastern Railway is almost at a standstill, in consequence of a strike of engine drivers, in which signallers have joined, arising out of the suspension of men who refused to undergo the Company's eyesight test. The Company has offered to submit to Government arbitration.

YORKSHIRE MINERS ON STRIKE.

London, July 17th.

Yorkshire miners to the number of 150,000 have struck work over a dispute regarding the execution of the Sankey award.

A BAKERS' STRIKE THREATENED.

London, July 17th.

The National Conference of the Union of Operative Bakers in London has decided on a national strike on August 2nd, unless its demands are conceded. The demands include the abolition of night work, a 44-hour week, and a minimum wage of 2s.

LATEST CABLES.

POLICE GRIEVANCES REDRESSED.

BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

London, July 17th.

In the House of Commons the Bill to carry out the recommendations of the Police Committee passed its second reading.

EARLIER CABLES.

INCREASES OF PAY RECOMMENDED.

London, July 17th.

The Home Office Police Committee recommends the maintenance of the present system, with a greater degree of standardisation; also a standard scale of pensions throughout the country.

It recommends that constables' pay should commence at 70s. per week, with annual increments of 2s. up to 90s. weekly; also a long-service and proficiency increments section.

It recommends that sergeants' should receive 100s. weekly, to 112s. all increases to be retrospective from April 1st weekly.

LATEST CABLES.

CABLE DELAYS.

NEW CABLE TO BE LAID FROM U.K. TO SINGAPORE.

London, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a discussion on cable delays, Major H. D. Denison Pender said he hoped that by the end of August, all the Eastern Telegraph Co.'s cables would be in very fair working order.

The Eastern Telegraph Co. expected to lay a new cable from Great Britain to Gibraltar in October, and gradually extend it round the Mediterranean through Aden, to Singapore.

EARLIER CABLES.

DECREASE OF TRAFFIC EXPECTED FROM TO-DAY.

London, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Post Office estimates, Mr. A. H. Illingworth stated that there was rather less delay on the cables, except to Egypt and Australia. They were suffering from over-much traffic and frequent interruptions.

The normal capacity of these cables was 250,000 words daily, but the conditions led to a reduction to 157,000.

The Government traffic was 18 times greater than before the war, and now occupied 25 per cent of the total capacity of the Eastern cables. He estimated that the abolition of censorship, and the introduction of private codes, on July 23rd, would decrease the traffic by between 20 and 30 per cent, although the Cable Companies estimated a greater decrease. Nobody regretted more than the Companies the great inconvenience, which business houses had experienced, and which had made the transaction of business with the East almost impossible.

LATEST CABLES.

AVIATION.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

St. John's (Newfoundland), July 17th.

Mr. L. Raynham made a third attempt to start on the trans-Atlantic flight. The aeroplane rose thirty feet, crashed down, and was wrecked. The aviators were not injured.

EARLIER CABLES.

"DAILY EXPRESS" PRIZES FOR FLIGHTS TO INDIA.

London, July 16th.

The Daily Express has offered prizes amounting to £10,000 for flights from England to India and from England to South Africa. All types of aircraft are eligible. They must carry at least a ton of saleable commodities on the outward and homeward journeys.

THE FATE OF THE "N.S. 11."

London, July 16th.

The fate of the crew of the "N.S. 11" is still wrapped in mystery. Lifeboats and motor boats cruised over the scene for hours, but did not find any trace of her. The latest theory is that the disaster was due to engine trouble.

A GERMAN SCHEME.

COPENHAGEN, July 16th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Germany is preparing a scheme for establishing regular airship lines from Berlin to Odessa, Copenhagen and Stockholm. Trial flights are being made with a super-Zeppelin carrying 100 passengers apart from the crew.

It is expected that flights will begin in two or three weeks.

LATEST CABLES.

AERIAL MAILS.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEAR FUTURE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. H. Illingworth, the Postmaster-General, said that the question of aerial mails had occupied much of the Government's attention, though the matter had been placed under the Air Force.

The results achieved in flying across the Atlantic had been very remarkable. Both Major Hawker and Capt. Alcock had delivered their mails.

The most remarkable achievement was the round trip of the "Z. 12". He had sent a letter to the Postmaster-General of Canada by the "Z. 12" and shortly after her return he (Mr. Illingworth) had received a reply.

If this did not make the question of air mails a practical proposition, it had shown that there were very great possibilities. In the future, progress was as rapid as it had been, he thought that, before many years, long distance posts would be able to be carried on by either lighter or heavier-than-air machines.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

MINERS' REFUSAL CAUSES BAD IMPRESSION.

London, July 17th.

The miners' refusal to accept Mr. Bonar Law's offer has caused an unfavourable impression. The decision was taken in spite of an eloquent appeal by Mr. W. Bruce, M.P., emphasising that a refusal would be catastrophic for the miners themselves.

THE PEACE BILL.

THE SECOND READING.

London, July 22nd.

In the House of Commons, the Peace Bill passed its second reading unanimously.

It was referred to a Committee.

THE THIRD READING.

The Peace Bill was unamended by the Committee.

It passed the third reading by 163 votes to 4.

GERMANY'S LATE AFRICAN COLONIES

AN ANGLO-BELGIAN AGREEMENT.

PARIS, July 16th.

At a meeting of the Commission appointed to arrange the division of enemy colonies and draw up details of the mandates to be issued, the Belgian delegate, who is also Ambassador to Paris, announced the basis of an Anglo-Belgian agreement, which has, as its starting point, the division of German East Africa, of which Belgium claimed a part for military services rendered there.

Belgium has agreed to hand over to Great Britain a rather large part of her old possessions in the Congo and in the neighbourhood of Lake Tanganyika in exchange for a big share of German East Africa. This is regarded as mutually advantageous. The British are guaranteed communication with the Cape. Belgium gets rich territories with seven million subjects, as against three million surrendered.

The arrangement is subject to ratification by the Supreme Council.

INCREASED PAY TO THE NAVY

ADDITIONAL COST OVER £2,000,000.

London, July 16th.

Details of the increased pay to naval officers have been published. Substantial advances, retrospective from February, are provided.

The additional cost is estimated to amount to over £2,000,000 annually.

WAR MEDALS.

THE ALLIED WAR MEDAL.

London, July 16th.

The report of the Government Committee dealing with the question of war medals states that the Allied War Medal, called the "Victory Medal," will bear the winged figure of "Victory" and the inscription: "The great war for Civilization," and the names, or coats-of-arms, of the Allies. A ribbon, consisting of two rainbows joined by red, will be issued as soon as possible. The medal will be restricted to soldiers who entered the war-theatres on the strength of any military unit; to naval men who have been absent on duty; and to certain Air Force men, including those posted to a unit in any war-theatre outside Britain, or actively engaged in England in the air fight against the enemy.

THE BRITISH MEDAL.

The British War Medal will be given to all soldiers who left their native shores in any part of the Empire, whether they eventually entered a war-theatre or not. Men who left the United Kingdom to join any part of the Empire, and men from the Dominions who went to England but did not go to France, are, therefore, entitled to the medal.

The question of battle-clasps is being considered.

Both medals will be granted to the next-of-kin of all who fell in the war. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 men and women will be entitled to the medal.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

FRANCE'S SAFETY ENSURED.

PARIS, July 16th.

M. Clemenceau, in giving evidence before the Peace Committee in the Chamber of Deputies, extolled the Anglo-French-American alliance, which, he said, would secure that safety for France which would enable her to reduce military service.

"A GALLANT AND CHIVALROUS ACT."

BRITISH OFFICER SAVED BY A GERMAN.

London, July 16th.

A British aeroplane took fire and crashed down at the Wilshire aerodrome, where German prisoners were employed.

The pilot, who was entrapped in the burning wreckage, was in imminent danger of being burnt to death when a German prisoner, named Bruckman, went to the officer's assistance, and effected a rescue at great personal risk.

It has been decided that Bruckman shall, forthwith, be released from captivity, and granted a free passage home. It has also been decided to present him with a sum of money and a silver watch, suitably inscribed in recognition of his gallant and chivalrous act.

SNEERING AT PRISONERS' SUFFERINGS.

LORD'S NEWTON'S SUCCESSFUL ACTION.

London, July 16th.

A special jury, Lord Reading presiding, awarded Lord Newton, formerly in charge of the Prisoners-of-War Department of the Foreign Office, £5,000 damages in the libel action brought against the *Daily Mail*, which accused him of sneering at the sufferings of British prisoners in Germany and of being guilty of heartlessness and want of sympathy.

The plaintiff's witnesses included Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Justice Younger and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

RACINGS AT HOME.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

London, July 15th.

The Eclipse Stakes resulted as follows:

Buchan	1
Cygnet	2
Splendid Spur	3

Seven ran. Buchan won by a length and a half. The same distance separated second and third.

Betting: 2 to 1, Buchan; 100 to 1, Cygnet; 100 to 1, Splendid Spur.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LEICESTER AND LANCASHIRE DRAW.

London, July 17th.

The match between Leicestershire and Lancashire was drawn.

THE RUMANIAN-HUNGARIAN SQUABBLE

A GILBERTIAN SITUATION.

The Council is considering the situation on the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier. The latter refuse to accept the Rumanians' demand to retire, while the Rumanians refuse to retire as the Hungarians will not disarming. Hence, a deadlock has arisen.

The Council is endeavouring to apportion the responsibility to the respective parties.

FEEDING AUSTRIA.

CAN IT BE CONTINUED?

The Supreme War Council is considering Mr. Hoover's recommendation to continue feeding Austria until October.

ASIA MINOR.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

PARIS, July 15th.

The Supreme Council has considered the situation in Asia Minor. It is understood that an agreement has been reached between the Greeks and the Italians as regards the distribution of troops. Furthermore, General Sir Edmund Allenby is assuming the supreme command of all the forces in this area, including British, French, Greek and Italian troops.

BACK FROM EXILE.

KING PETER OF SERBIA WELCOMED.

Belgrade, July 17th.

King Peter has arrived in Serbia from Athens. He was enthusiastically welcomed on his return from exile.

KING PRIZE AT BISLEY.

WON BY A NEW ZEALANDER.

London, July 15th.

Sergeant Loveday, a New Zealander, won the King's prize at Bisley. He made a score of 221 out of a possible 300.

GERMANY.

NEW CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO FRANCE.

PARIS, July 16th.

Herr von Lersner, the successor to Count von Rantzau as head of the German delegation, has been appointed German-Charge d'Affaires in France.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMMUNISTS AIMING AT A SOVIET REPUBLIC.

BERLIN, July 17th.

The Right Socialist Party has decided to sever relations with the Communists, who, it is alleged, are aiming at a Soviet Republic.

SOVIET DICTATOR IMPRISONED.

COPENHAGEN, July 17th.

A telegram from Munich states that Herr Toller, recently Soviet Dictator of Bavaria, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

THE STRIKE IN POMERANIA EXTENDING.

A telegram from Berlin states that the strike at Stettin is extending to the bakeries and the public services. Harbour traffic is at a standstill. Acts of violence are being committed.

In consequence of the general strike at Stralsund in Pomerania, the middle-classes are counter-striking.

LATEST CABLES.

SCOURGE OF BOLSHIEVISM.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE BLACK SEA.

PARIS, July 17th.

Admiral Kolchak has advised the Supreme War Council that he desires the blockade of the Black Sea, but that he is unable, at present, to carry out the measure.

The Council has not yet decided whether the Allies should recognize the blockade, but it is probable that Admiral Kolchak will be ultimately supported.

EARLIER CABLES.

HORRIBLE UKRAINIAN ATROCITIES.

London, July 16th.

The newspapers at Warsaw state that the Ukrainian occupation of Eastern Galicia was marked by terrible atrocities.

Priests were forced to hold grenades, and then a light was applied to the grenades and the victims were blown to pieces.

The peasants were forced to throw themselves on fires. Thus whole villages were exterminated.

The massacre of men, the violation of women, and the confiscation of all their belongings was general.

UKRAINIAN LOSSES.

The Ukrainian Mission in London has made a statement that General Paley, suffered great losses in his last offensive, losing 8,000 prisoners since June 10th.

The greater part of the booty taken during General Paley's offensive has been recaptured by the Ukrainians.

NATIONALISATION.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

London, July 17th.

There was an interesting debate to-day in the House of Lords on the question of nationalisation. The majority of the speakers were frankly hostile. Lord Incheape declared that nationalisation of the leading industries would reduce Britain to the position of a fourth-class power in a few years.

Lord Milner admitted that the situation was serious, but believed he saw the dawn of better things. He was convinced there was an irresistible trend in all countries towards a greater measure of public ownership and control, but such control did not mean control from Whitehall. He suggested, as an experiment, the controlled working of all mines in one area for a month.

Lord Milner maintained that there would have been complete disaster in the latter years of the war without the control of coal, food, shipping, etc.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOME RULE ACT.

London, July 16th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead, paying to Lord Macdonnell, said that the Government would come to a decision on Irish affairs at an early date, and would devise a substitute for the Home Rule Act.

Referring to Sir Edward Carson's speech, Lord Birkenhead said he was surprised at Carson's apprehensions in view of the Government's assurances that there could be no coercion. He did not believe that other the Ulsterites or the Sinn Féiners would accept Dominion Home Rule if short of control of the Army and Navy. He did not see the hope of a satisfactory solution until law and order had been vindicated.

THE GOVERNMENT AND SIR EDWARD'S SPEECH.

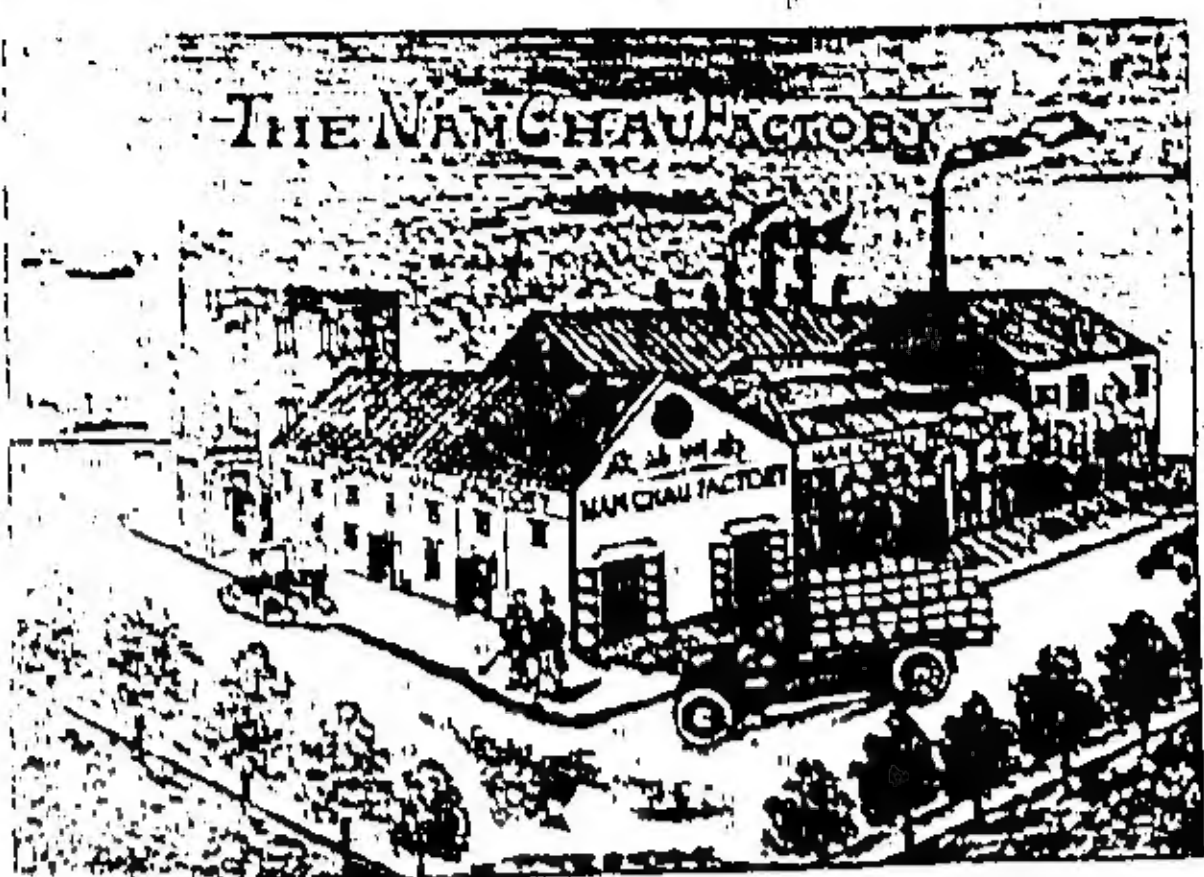
London, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, there was a debate criticising Sir Edward Carson's speech (made July 15th) on Mr. Clynes' motion for an adjournment. Mr. Attorney-General declared that the speech was not an offence against the law. There was nothing in the speech, however much it was to be regretted, upon which legal proceedings could be founded.

Mr. W. Adamson declared that the Government's attitude was dangerous, as the speech itself and the decision were irreconcilable with the treatment of certain Labourites, who were still imprisoned.

Mr. Bonar Law asked if a prosecution was desired, with a view to influencing public opinion, although the Government knew that there was no case.

Mr. Adamson said that if the Attorney-General was right, there were other means of signifying the disapproval of



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AMERICAN WITICISMS.

THREE AGES OF MAN.

LUNCHEON TO "N.C." AVIATORS.

Lieut. Commander Read and Commander Towers were entertained by the American Luncheon Club in London at the Savoy Hotel, on June 6th, when a large company of Americans and others assembled to greet them. The chairman of the day Mr. Francis E. Powell, spoke of the guests as descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, who after a journey through the air of 3,000 miles had landed at Plymouth Harbour, from which, centuries ago, the Pilgrim Fathers themselves had sailed. The scientific results of the expedition, he believed, would do much to develop aviation in both countries.

Lieut. Commander Read, U.S.N., who was loudly cheered, said that when they landed at Lisbon the language difficulty arose, and they had trouble in trying to thank their Portuguese hosts for what they thought they were saying. (Laughter.) In France the difficulty again occurred, as personally, he spoke French only when he lost his temper. (Laughter.) But in England they felt at home. He did not know how many in that company were citizens of the United States and how many Britishers; but he knew that it did not much matter. (Cheers.) As far as he could make out, they were all alike. He proposed a toast, "The English-speaking Race—the best race on the face of the earth." (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Commander Towers, U.S.N., said that as commander of the N.C. Division, which division had been sadly depleted in this Atlantic effort, he wished to express the thanks of all for the most hearty reception that England had given them. The newspapers, he remarked, had run away with them on this flight. It was undertaken as a naval operation, but considerably more had been made of it. They had instructions to put a seaplane across the Atlantic. The Secretary of the Navy approved the general plan and gave them a free hand. Lieut. Commander Read and his crew accomplished a wonderful flight, but they accomplished it because they had the absolute backing of the navy. (Cheers.) He hoped they had been successful in the purposes for which the flight was undertaken. One was to prove to the world and to their own navy in particular, for there were sceptics in it—that the seaplane had arrived. The other was to forge one more link between the two English-speaking nations of the world. (Loud cheers.)

TUMMIES IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN.
Mr. Patrick Francis Murphy, one of the wisest of American speakers, in an amusing speech, said that before the lunch he had been speaking to Commander Read about the hospitality of the English-speaking races. That hospitality would never be exhausted, but Commander Read might be. It was a short road from hospitality to the hospital. (Laughter.)

The news now-a-days was so extraordinary that we had lost the capacity for surprise. The most unusual things had become usual. We met so many unusual men that they became common, just as in heaven an angel was nobody in public. (Laughter.) Why, even the sacred places in Scripture were treated with light familiarity. They had read of Australian soldiers bathing and disporting themselves in the Sea of Galilee. The British Army went into Mesopotamia, and British Tummies were strolling in the Garden of Eden, never giving a thought to that unfortunate affair of the apple. (Laughter.) When the British Army entered Nazareth one of the American Western papers announced it with all the naked force of novelty. In large letters across the page were these words: "British Take Christ's Home Town." (Laughter.)

"Germany has not gained half of Europe by murder and robbery," said Mr. Murphy. Having exhausted herself, then, with her eyes, she asked for the cessation of hostilities, on the ground of humanity. (Laughter.) The world said "Exhausted cruelty is not humanity." It is the psychological state of mind of the celebrated criminal who, having murdered his father and mother, asked the clemency of the Court on the ground that he was an orphan. (Laughter.)

"The Hohenzollerns were a wonderful race. They reminded one of the sacred apes in India, which had been worshipped so long that they had come to believe in their own divinity. It is very damaging to the character of anyone to be always surrounded with the Yes, yes, cheery and ex-Emperors. William suffered from what might be called the unhealthiness of supremacy."

"THE HOSTILITIES OF PEACE."
Their commanders had spoken well of the English-speaking races, and he noticed that his Majesty the King graciously said that Americans spoke the language of Shakespeare and Milton. "Well, we do partly," proceeded the speaker. "We have taken great liberties with it. In our relentless country we live in a series of rushes—that sounds like the infant Moses—so we have a compressed form of thought. We have many phrases that not only would astonish Shakespeare and Milton, but the words themselves would be very astonished at the use to which they were put."

The two English-speaking nations (proceeded Mr. Murphy) were confronted with the hostilities of peace. Things did not seem to be going along as quietly as when we were at war. (Laughter and cheers.) "In America," he continued, "we have the ashes of the Monroe Doctrine and Great Britain has the Emerald Isle. (Laughter.) On our borders we have every now and then peace breaks out. (Laughter.) Now, if Great Britain would only take over Mexico we could do very

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OVERSEAS TRADE

M.P.'S LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

A letter on the subject of the development of our overseas trade has been addressed to the Prime Minister over the signatures of forty-five members of Parliament, representing various shades of opinion. The question has been engaging the attention of the Industrial Group in the House of Commons, with the result that the reorganisation of British diplomatic and consular services is urged as a matter of vital national concern. The following is the text of the letter to Mr. Lloyd George:

It is agreed on all hands that the rapid recovery and development of our overseas trade is vital to the financial stability and the prosperity of our country. To this end it is essential that there should be a highly-organised, well-equipped, and progressive Department of Overseas Trade. The department is at present in its infancy, and its efficiency will depend on the lines of policy and administration which are laid in the immediate future. We have seen repeated statements in the Press that a vacancy is likely to occur in the control of this department. We feel that the special functions which the department has to perform should be the only consideration which should weigh in the appointment of a successor. The department has been founded to assist business and business men. In these circumstances it is highly desirable that the head of the department should be a man well trained and versed in business affairs, and entirely free from political or departmental prejudices, or bias.

We, therefore, ask that when the occasion arises every effort should be made to obtain the services of a skilled man of affairs for that post for at least a minimum of six months. During this period he would be in a position to investigate closely the present organisation of the department and its future needs, and to determine the lines of its future development. In so doing he should, in our opinion, in conjunction with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the President of the Board of Trade, give special consideration to the following questions:

1. The unification and specialisation of the Diplomatic and Consular Services for dealing with defined trade and racial areas.

2. The best method of bringing into touch business men, resident at home, who are specially acquainted with the trade and affairs of foreign countries, with the officials of the Department of Overseas Trade dealing with those countries.

3. The best method of maintaining a constant interchange of opinion and information between the members of the British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries and our official representatives in those countries.

well with Ireland. (Laughter and cheers) —for many of our largest cities are already accustomed to Hibernian Home Rule.

Every one of us wishes to make the best arrangement of his life. In his youth he is confronted with two alternatives—matrimony and celibacy. He learns that matrimony has its thorns and celibacy has its roses. (Laughter.) So the question is whether it is better to be inconvenienced one way or another. But he knows as he goes through life that matrimony is the more popular, for it is with matrimony as it is with good mustard—people praise it with tears in their eyes. (Laughter.)

Some very improper person has advanced a theory that people are either young and innocent or old and virtuous. (Laughter.) So that proves that there are three periods of life. The first is when we are very young, and we think we are the age of innocence. The second is when we are older, and we are able to do the things we thought of when we were young. The third is when we are very old, and we are looking back on the things that we were able to do when younger, and regret our inability to recommence them. That is the age of virtue. (Laughter.) It is said that virtue, like the owl, dwells in ruins. It is about that period that old men give young men good advice, when they are no longer able to set a bad example. (Laughter.)

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Mr. Murphy referred to the ex-Kaiser as playing the role of the Flying Dutchman. Now vanished and forlorn, he was a mental replica of the man on whose monument was inscribed these words:

I was well.
I wanted to be better.
Here I am.

In an allusion to prohibition, Mr. Murphy said the Scriptural injunction was that "Man cannot live by bread alone"—he would die of thirst. There were many public men in America who did not care for liquor, so they took it away from those who did. "Morality is the attitude we sometimes assume towards the unattractive. It is offered by the wrong person or at an inconvenient time. (Laughter.) Liquor has more enemies in public and more friends in private than anything else. Writers claim that it stimulates the imagination. If that is true and liquor is banned, that will be a great blow to women, for it is noticed that the women's best asset is a man's imagination. (Laughter.)

"We poor denizens of the U.S.A., which is now the United States of Amendments, we come across the Atlantic," said Mr. Murphy, in conclusion, "not in the pyrotechnic way that the flight commanders do, but we can at least cross the Atlantic for an annual alcoholoid."

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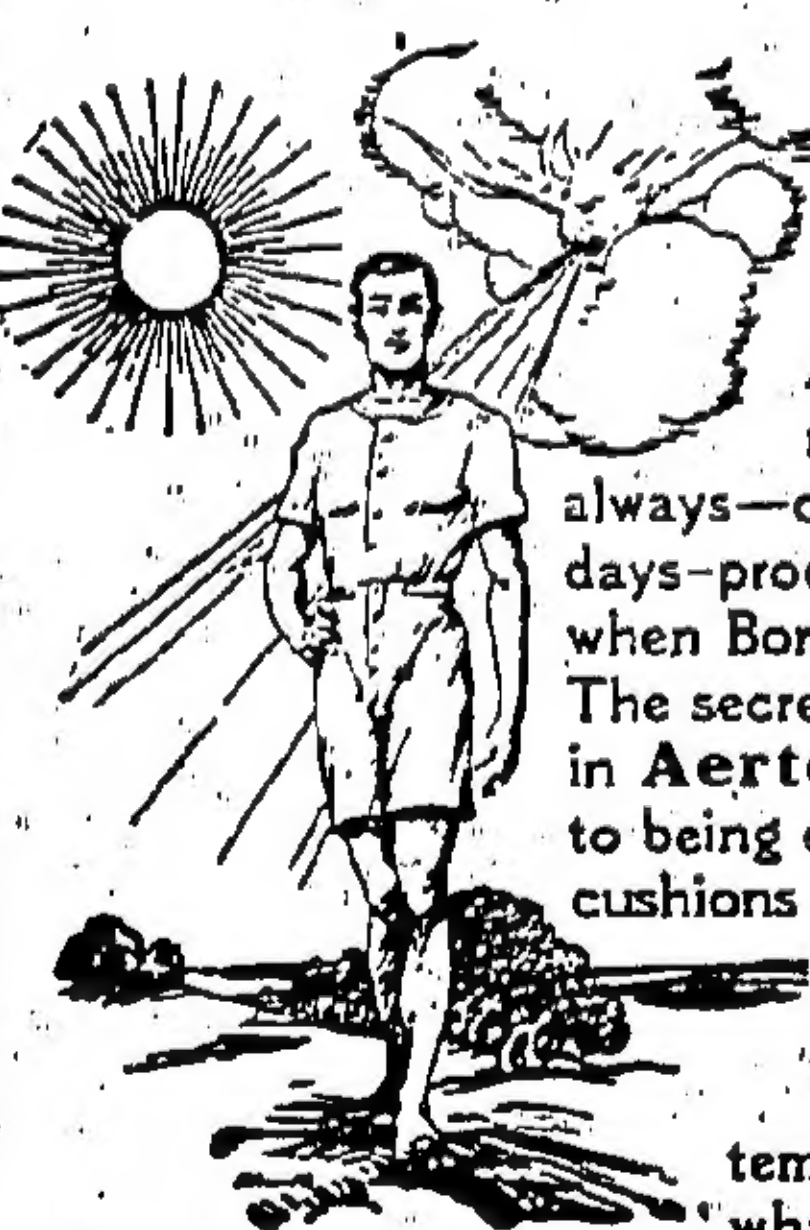
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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 1th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 32,000	On or about 25th July.
	"PORTHOS" 32,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" 32,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" 29,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, and IQUIQUE. "ANDRE LEBON" 32,000 On or about 24th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 23rd August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... End of July

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

"KASATO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th August.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNWAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 13th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka.

"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th July, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

No. 1, "Queen's Building."

Telephone Nos. 744 and 745.

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